

# REFLECTIONS ON WORLDS BEFORE OUR OWN

**Anomalous evidence, from human artifacts found in ancient strata to sand and stone structures vitrified by intense heat, suggestive of prehistoric nuclear war, cannot be explained by established interpretations of human origins.**

by Brad Steiger © 2007

Website:  
<http://www.bradandsherry.com>

First published in  
*The Canadian*  
23 and 31 December 2007

## GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR MANKIND'S EXTREME ANTIQUITY

I find myself now, in the seventh decade of life, still asking two questions that in one way or another the great majority of my 165 published books have sought to answer: (1) who are we as a species? and (2) what is our destiny? The basic reason why I wrote *Worlds Before Our Own* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1978; Anomalist Books, 2007) is that I have always found it incredible that such sophisticated people, as we judge ourselves to be, do not really know who we are.

Archaeologists, anthropologists and various academicians who play the "origins of man" game reluctantly and only occasionally acknowledge instances where unique skeletal and cultural evidence from the prehistoric record suddenly appears long before it should—and in places where it should not. These irritating artifacts destroy the orderly evolutionary line that academia for so long has presented to the public. Consequently, such data have been largely left buried in site reports, forgotten storage rooms and dusty archives where one suspects that there is a great deal of suppressed, ignored and misplaced prehistoric cultural evidence that would alter the established interpretations of human origins and provide us with a much clearer definition of what it means to be human.

There is now a basic academic consensus that the "*Homo*" lineage goes back at least three million years, and that an ancestor of modern man evolved about one million years ago. *Homo sapiens*, the "thinking man" (our own species), became the dominant planetary life-form on a worldwide basis about 40,000 years ago.

It is difficult enough to explain the sudden appearance of *Homo sapiens* at that time, but it is an even more complex question to ponder why Neanderthal man and Cro-Magnon man correspondingly disappeared. Academic warfare rages unceasingly over whether or not Neanderthal man and our ancestors were two separate species or whether they interbred.

And just as scientists are adding to a growing body of evidence that humankind developed in Africa, a Hungarian excavation surrendered a *Homo sapiens* skull fragment in a context more than 600,000 years out of alignment with the accepted calendar of man's migrations across the planet. Hominid fossils unearthed in Dmanisi, Georgia, are dated at 1.77 million years old; and a hominid tooth found in Niocene deposits near the Maritsa River in Bulgaria is dated at seven million years old.

What happens to Darwinian evolution when there are such sites as the one in Australia which yielded *Homo sapiens* (modern man), *Homo erectus* (our million-year-old ancestor) and Neanderthal man (our Stone Age cousin) in what appears to be a contemporaneous environment?

Then there is the Tabun site in today's Israel where *Homo sapiens* fragments were found in strata below (which means older than) classic Neanderthal bones. In August 2007, scientists dating fossils found in Kenya challenged the conventional view that *Homo habilis* (1.44 million years) and *Homo erectus* (1.55 million years) evolved one after the other. Dating of new fossil evidence reveals that the two species lived side by side in Africa for almost half a million years.

Somewhere, in what would appear to be a biological and cultural free-for-all, there must lie the answer to that most important question: who are we?

But just as we are trying our best to fit skeletal fragments together in a manner that will be found acceptable to what we believe we know about our origins, footprints have been found in stone which, if they are what they appear to be, will make a total shambles of our

accepted evolutionary calendar. In Pershing County, Nevada, a shoeprint was found in Triassic limestone—strata indicative of 400 million years in age—in which the fossilised evidence clearly revealed finely wrought double-stitching in the seams.

Early in 1975, Dr Stanley Rhine of the University of New Mexico announced his discovery of human-like footprints in strata indicative of an age of 40 million years. A few months before, a similar find was made in Kenton, Oklahoma. At almost the same time, a discovery of a footprint in stone was revealed in north-central Wisconsin.

In Death Valley, California, there is ample fossil and skeletal evidence to indicate that the desolate area was once a tropical Garden of Eden where a race of giants lived and fed themselves with palatable foods taken from the local lakes and forests.

To speak of a race of prehistoric giants in what are now the desert sands of Death Valley is simultaneously to refute the doctrine which decrees that man is a relative newcomer to the North and South American continents. While on the one hand, new radiocarbon dates demonstrate that the Bering land bridge and the Cordilleran ice corridor were not passable until 9,000 years ago, an increasing amount of physical evidence indicates that man was surely in this hemisphere much earlier than that recent date.

For one thing, corn, an American contribution to the dinner tables of the world, is said to be, at 9,000 years, our oldest domesticated seed crop. Some agriculturist had to have been in the Americas more than 9,000 years ago in order to domesticate the seed. Ancient squash seeds, peanuts and cotton balls dated at 8,500 years old, found in Peru's Nanchoc Valley, constitute additional evidence that New World farming was well established. Conclusive proof that such ancient farmers did exist in the Americas was offered when a Humble Oil Company drill brought up Mexican corn pollen that was more than 80,000 years old.

The anomalous Indian blood seration and dentition and the geographic distribution of the American Indian demand an impossible genetic time scale in which to transform Asiatic immigrants to distinctive New World inhabitants. Even if we attempt to keep some kind of peace with the accepted theories of New World habitation, we must grant more evolution in 40,000 years in North America than that which took place in more than one million years in Europe, Africa and Asia.

Skulls found in California, which are clearly those of American Indians, have been dated at 50,000 years old. But we are left with another mystery. A 140,000-year-old American Indian-type skull (determined via metric analysis) has been found at an Iranian excavation site.

What of the lost Amerindian civilisation of Cahokia, Illinois, complete with pyramids and a great wall? One site, near the present city of St Louis, may have contained a metropolis of more than 250,000 North American Indians.

Who constructed the mysterious seven-mile walls of the Berkeley and Oakland, California, hills?

And which pre-Mayan peoples engineered an elaborate waterworks in Yucatán to irrigate crops over 2,000 years ago?

The Caracol tower at Chichén Itzá, Yucatán, is a remarkable Mesoamerican observatory that seems to have correlations with

similar sites in North America, including Mesa Verde, Wichita and Chaco Canyon.

One of the most heretical theories that I suggest in *Worlds Before Our Own* is that the cradle of civilisation might possibly have travelled from the so-called New World to the Old. Now, in December 2007, years after Ruth Shady Solís documented the ancient city of Caral, Peru, scientists have accepted the carbon dating of 2627 BCE, thereby establishing the civilisation in South America to be much older than the towns of the Harappa Valley, in today's Pakistan and western India, and the pyramids of Egypt. Caral must now be recognised as "the mother of all civilisations", the missing link of archaeology, the Mother City.

Scientific knowledge has seemingly been prized by the inhabitants of every culture, known and unknown. Rock engravings, which may be as old as 60 million years, depict in step-by-step illustrations an entire heart-transplant operation and a Caesarean section. The ancient Egyptians used the equivalent of contraceptive jelly and had urine-based pregnancy tests. The cement used in filling Mayan dental cavities still holds after 1,500

years.

No fabric is supposed to have been found until Egypt produced cloth material 5,000 years ago. How, then, can we deal with the Russian site which provides spindle whorls and patterned fabric designs more than 80,000 years old?

Not only did the ancient Babylonians appear to use sulphur matches, but they had a technology sophisticated enough to employ complex electrochemical battery cells with wiring. There is also evidence of electric batteries and electrolysis in ancient Egypt, India and Swahiland.

Remains of a metal-working factory of over 200 furnaces was found at what is now Medzamor in Russian Armenia. Although a temperature of over 1,780 degrees is required to melt platinum, some pre-Incan peoples in Peru were making objects of the metal. Even today, the process of extracting aluminium from bauxite is a complicated procedure, but Chou Chu, a famous general of the Tsin era (AD 265–316), was interred with aluminium belt fasteners on his burial costume.

Carved bones, chalk and stones, together with what would appear to be greatly ornamented "coins", have been brought up from great depths during well-drilling operations. A strange, imprinted slab was found in a coal mine; it was decorated with diamond-shaped squares with the face of an old man in each "box". In another coal mine discovery, miners found smooth, polished, concrete blocks which formed a solid wall. According to one miner's testimony, he chipped one block open only to find the standard mixture of sand and cement that makes up most typical building blocks of today. A gold necklace was found embedded in a lump of coal. A metal spike was discovered in a silver mine in Peru. An iron implement was found in a Scottish coal-bed. These are estimated to be millions of years older than man is believed to have existed. A metallic bell-shaped vessel, inlaid with a silver floral design, was blasted out of solid rock near Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Two hypotheses may explain the presence of these perplexing artifacts: (1) that they were manufactured by an advanced civilisation on Earth which, due either to natural or technological catastrophe, was destroyed before our world's own genesis; and

**Rock engravings, which may be as old as 60 million years, depict in step-by-step illustrations an entire heart-transplant operation and a Caesarean section.**

(2) that they are vestiges of a highly technological civilisation of extraterrestrial origin which visited this planet millions of years ago, leaving behind various artifacts.

Even if a highly advanced extraterrestrial race might have visited this planet in prehistoric times, it seems unlikely that such common, everyday items as nails, necklaces, buckles and vases would have been carried aboard a spacecraft and deposited in such widely separated areas—for such artifacts have been found in North and South America, Great Britain, the whole of Europe, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

### Indications of Ancient Catastrophes

In spite of the general unpopularity of catastrophism, there does seem to be a number of recently discovered "proofs" of ancient cataclysmic changes in the Earth's crust which may account for the nearly total disappearance of these prehistoric worlds. Geological evidence indicates that these changes were both sudden and drastic, and might have completely overwhelmed and destroyed the early inhabitants and their cultures.

Perhaps the most potentially mind-boggling evidence of an advanced prehistoric technology that might have blown away its parent-culture is to be found in those sites which ostensibly bear mute evidence of prehistoric nuclear warfare.

Large areas of fused green glass and vitrified cities have been found deep in the strata of archaeological digs in: Pierrelatte in Gabon, Africa; the Euphrates Valley; the Sahara Desert; the Gobi Desert; Iraq; the Mojave Desert; Scotland; the Old and Middle Kingdoms of Egypt; and south-central Turkey. In contemporary times, such material as fused green glass has only been known at nuclear testing sites (where the sand had melted to form the substance). It is quite unsettling to some to consider it possible that these sites provide evidence of a prehistoric nuclear war. At the same time, scientists have found a number of uranium deposits that appear to have been mined or depleted in antiquity.

If it is possible that nuclear annihilation of a global civilisation did occur in prehistoric times, it seems even more urgent to learn who we really are before we find ourselves doomed to repeat the lessons left to us by a world before our own.

(Source: *The Canadian*, 21 December 2007, <http://www.agoracosmopolitan.com/home/Frontpage/2007/12/21/02021.html>)

### EVIDENCE FOR ANCIENT NUCLEAR WAR

*Then the Lord rained down fire and tar from heaven upon Sodom and Gomorrah, and utterly destroyed them...*

— Genesis 19:24

**M**y previous article in *The Canadian*, in which I reflected upon my book *Worlds Before Our Own*, provoked dozens of enquiries from readers. Some stated that one

of the cable channels—some thought it was the History Channel; others, Discovery; still others, National Geographic—had presented "proof" that the "fused green glass" to be found in various areas had been created by meteoric air blasts rather than prehistoric nuclear wars. I remain open to many theories of Earth's prehistory.

One of those individuals prompted to write to me, who had the advantage of actually having read *Worlds Before Our Own*, stated that I present "in a clear and lucid style, information concerning anomalous archeological finds without the hyperbole usually associated with this type of material".

While patches of "fused green glass" may in certain instances have been caused by air blasts from meteors, I wonder if such a natural phenomenon could have created all 28 fields of blackened and shattered stones that cover an area as large as 7,000 miles each in western Arabia. The stones are densely grouped, as if they might be the remains of cities, sharp-edged and burned black. Experts have decreed that they are not volcanic in origin, but appear to date from the period when Arabia was thought to be a lush and fruitful land that suddenly became scorched into an instant desert.

What we know today as the Sahara Desert was once a tropical region of heavy vegetation, abundant rainfall and several large rivers. Scientists have discovered areas of the desert in which soils which once knew the cultivating influence of plough and farmer are now covered by a thin layer of sand. Researchers have also found an enormous reservoir of water below the parched desert area. The source of such a large deposit of water could only have been the heavy rains from the period of time before a fiery devastation consumed the lush vegetation of the area.

On 25 December 2007, it was confirmed by a French scientist that excavations at the area of Khamis Bani Sa'ad in Tehema district of Hodeidah province in today's Yemen have yielded over a thousand rare

archaeological pieces dating back to 300,000 BCE. Before a dramatic climate change, the inhabitants at that time had been fishermen and had domesticated a number of animals no longer to be found in the region, including a species of horse currently found only in Middle Asia.

The Red Chinese have conducted atomic tests near Lob Nor Lake in the Gobi Desert which have left large patches of the area covered with vitreous sand. But the Gobi has a number of other areas of glassy sand which have been known for thousands of years.

Albion W. Hart, one of the first engineers to graduate from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was assigned a project in the interior of Africa. While he and his men were travelling to an almost inaccessible region, they first had to cross a great expanse of desert. At the time, he was puzzled and quite unable to explain a large area of greenish glass which covered the sands as far as he could see. "Later on during his life," wrote Margarethe Casson in *Rocks and Minerals* (no. 396, 1972), "he passed by the White Sands [Nevada] area after the first atomic explosion there, and he

Perhaps the most potentially mind-boggling evidence of an advanced prehistoric technology that might have blown away its parent-culture is to be found in those sites which ostensibly bear mute evidence of prehistoric nuclear warfare.

recognized the same type of silica fusion which he had seen fifty years earlier in the African desert."

In 1947, in the Euphrates Valley of southern Iraq, where certain traditions place the Garden of Eden and where the ancient inhabitants of Sumer encountered the man-god Ea, exploratory digging unearthed a layer of fused green glass. Archaeologists could not restrain themselves from noting the resemblance that the several-thousand-year-old fused glass bore to the desert floor at White Sands, New Mexico, after the first nuclear blasts in modern times had melted sand and rock.

The Mojave Desert has large circular or polygonal areas that are coated with a hard substance very much like opaque glass.

### **Vitrified Structures, Scorched Ruins**

While exploring Death Valley in 1850, William Walker claimed to have come upon the ruins of an ancient city. An end of the large building within the rubble had had its stones melted and vitrified. Walker went on to state that the entire region between the Gila and St John rivers is spotted with ruins. In each of the ancient settlements he found evidence that they had been burned out by fire intense enough to have liquefied rock. Paving blocks and stone houses had been split with huge cracks, as if seared by some gigantic cleaver of fire.

Perhaps even more than the large areas of fused green glass, I am intrigued by the evidence of vitrified cities and forts, such as those discovered by Walker.

There are ancient hill forts and towers in Scotland, Ireland and England in which the stoneworks have become calcined because of a great heat that had been applied. There is no way that lightning could have caused such effects.

Other hill forts, from the Lofoten Islands off northern Norway to the Canary Islands off northwest Africa, have become "fused forts". Erich A. von Fange commented that the "piled boulders of their circular walls have been turned to glass...by some intense heat".

Çatal Hüyük in north-central Turkey, thought to be one of the oldest cities in the world, appears, according to archaeological evidence, to have been fully civilised and then, suddenly, to have died out. Archaeologists were astonished to find thick layers of burned brick at one of the levels, called VIa. The blocks had been fused together by such intense heat that the effects had penetrated to a depth more than a metre below the level of the floors, where it carbonised the earth, the skeletal remains of the dead and the burial gifts that had been interred with them. All bacterial decay had been halted by the tremendous heat.

When a large ziggurat in Babylonia was excavated, it presented the appearance of having been struck by a terrible fire that had split it down to its foundations. In other parts of the ruins, large sections of brickwork had been scorched into a vitrified state. Several masses of brickwork had been rendered into a completely molten state. Even large boulders found near the ruins had been vitrified.

The royal buildings at the north Syrian site known as Alalakh or Atchana had been so completely burned that the very core of the thick walls was filled with bright red, crumbling mud-bricks. The mud and lime wall plaster had been vitrified and basalt wall slabs in some areas had actually melted.

Between India's Ganges River and the Rajmahal Hills are scorched ruins which contain large masses of stone that have been fused and hollowed. Certain travellers who have ventured to the heart of the Indian forests have reported ruins of cities in which the walls have become huge slabs of crystal due to some intense heat.

The ruins of the Seven Cities, located near the equator in the province of Piauí, Brazil, appear to be the scene of a monstrous chaos. Since no geological explanation has yet been construed to fit the evidence before the archaeologists, certain of those who have investigated the site have said that the manner in which the stones have been dried out, destroyed and melted provokes images of Sodom and Gomorrah.

French researchers discovered the evidence of prehistoric spontaneous nuclear reaction at the Oklo mine at Pierrelatte, Gabon. Scientists found that the ore of this mine contained abnormally low proportions of U-235, such as found only in depleted uranium fuel taken from atomic reactors. According to those who examined the mine, the ore also contained four rare elements in forms similar to those found in depleted uranium.

Although the modern world did not experience atomic power until the 1940s, there is an astonishing amount of evidence that

nuclear effects may have occurred in prehistoric times, leaving behind sand melted into glass in certain desert areas, hill forts with vitrified portions of stone walls, and the remains of ancient cities destroyed by what appears to have been extreme heat—far beyond that which could have been applied by the torches of primitive armies.

In each instance, the trained and experienced archaeologists who encountered such anomalous finds have stressed the point that none of these catastrophes had been caused by volcanoes, by lightning, by

crashing comets or by conflagrations set by humankind.

(Source: *The Canadian*, 31 December 2007, <http://www.agoracosmopolitan.com/home/Frontpage/2007/12/31/02061.html>)

### **About the Author:**

Brad Steiger, born in Fort Dodge, Iowa in 1936, has been writing on themes including the phenomenal and paranormal worlds, prehistoric mysteries, spirituality and UFOs since 1956 and now has more than 2,000 articles and 165 books (some co-authored with his wife Sherry Hansen Steiger) to his credit.

Brad Steiger has appeared on a variety of TV and radio programs, been interviewed for numerous press articles, scripted feature films and written biographies as well as inspirational and fiction works. The syndicated television series *Could It Be A Miracle?* featured Brad and Sherry in 22 episodes.

Steiger's *Worlds Before Our Own* (which includes his new foreword for this 2007 edition), his newest book *Shadow World: True Encounters with Beings from the Darkside* (2007) and other titles including *Conspiracies and Secret Societies: The Complete Dossier* (2006; co-written with Sherry Hansen Steiger) and *Real Ghosts, Restless Spirits, and Haunted Places* (2003) are available from Amazon.com.

For more information or to contact the author, go to the website <http://www.bradandsherry.com>.

**In other parts of the ruins, large sections of brickwork had been scorched into a vitrified state. Several masses of brickwork had been rendered into a completely molten state.**